

The Intelligencer.

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PUBLISHED BY J. C. CAMPBELL.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8.

The Woodfield Spirit is pressing the Belaire and Southwestern railroad officials for an exhibit.

REV. J. G. ARBUTHNOT, formerly of this city, now of Richmond, is so popular as a reader that a number of ladies have requested him to read for the benefit of the Pastor's Aid Society of Richmond, and he is to do so on the 19th.

During the visit of General Grant in Washington at one of the dinners given in his honor he was asked which city among all he had visited he liked the best. The reply came quickly: "Washington; I think it is the handsomest city in the world."

More Manliness Needed.

Mr. Z. L. White writes to the New York Tribune from Washington that Grant is now recognized as a candidate for President, and then answers a question of his own as follows:

"There is no trouble in ascertaining that the most influential members of Congress think about a third term for General Grant, if they are asked their opinion privately, and are promised that what they say shall not appear in the newspapers. The third term men in Congress may almost be counted on one's fingers, and they do not attempt to conceal their preference. The remainder believe that to put General Grant as a candidate would be a grave mistake; but they do not wish to say it in public."

This is the same point made in the INTELLIGENCER some days ago in reference to the Republican press, viz: that they are holding back from a full and free expression on the third term question, instead of speaking out plainly, thus permitting the country to infer that the boom is practically invincible, when it is not. It is not invincible if it is only met in time. A show of hands is all that is needed to develop the fact that the people are not in the third term boom. Those who do not understand this fact before the nomination will be very apt to find it out afterwards.

The substance of the Maine decision is that an election is to ascertain the will of the majority of the voters; that this will, once expressed, cannot be defeated by any errors or omissions, or through the ignorance, inattention, or willful practices of the judges of elections, the returning officers, or any other persons appointed to execute the law and hold the election. It decides that, where the will of the voters is expressed, if that will can be discovered from the returns, then that will must govern. It declares that the voters shall not be disfranchised, nor any portion of the people disfranchised, because of the mistakes or errors of the election officers.

That we understand to be the common law of American elections. The Supreme Court has laid down the law as it has been asserted in nearly every State of the Union. The Judges themselves are non-partisan. The Court has been recognized in Maine as free from partisanship. One of the Judges is, of the bench, a strong member of the Democratic party. Two others of the Judges, so far as is known, are not Republicans in the sense of being party men, and it is supposed voted the Fusion ticket. The Court was unanimous in its opinion, and that opinion will be accepted by the almost unanimous voice of the American people.

A Well Conducted Financial Operation up at Pittsburgh.

The entire amount of bonds which the Board of County Commissioners propose to issue at this time for the payment of compromised claims for losses by the riot fire was taken yesterday by local banks and capitalists. The amount of the loan is \$1,741,000, to be increased as other claims against the county may render it necessary. The bonds, bearing interest at five per cent., were taken at par, without the payment of a single cent of commission for the placing of them. Half of these bonds mature January 1, 1890, but are redeemable at the option of the county at any time after January 1, 1880. The other half mature January 1, 1890, but are redeemable at the option of the county at any time after January 1, 1880. Each subscriber takes one-half the amount of his subscription in cash, and the balance in bonds. The entire loan is already placed in the hands of the subscribers, and the bonds are not yet ready to be given out—in fact the "copy" has not yet been prepared for the printer.

The following is a full list of the banks subscribing to the loan, together with the amount of bonds taken by each:

Bank of Pittsburgh	\$250,000
Bank of Commerce	100,000
Bank of America	100,000
Mechanics National Bank	100,000
United National Bank	100,000
First National Bank	100,000
Third National Bank	100,000
National Bank of Commerce	50,000
Third National Bank of Allegheny	50,000
Total of Bonds	\$1,741,000

The subscriptions by private individuals were made in sums ranging from \$2,000 to \$50,000, and amounted to \$311,000.

The success with which these bonds have been negotiated by the County Commissioners, while deserving of the utmost praise, serves to point a moral. A few men of real business tact and judgment, who look after the interest of the public in the county, weeks, if not months, would have been consumed in its accomplishment. There could be no better example of the difference between a body of intelligent men of such disposition, and a body of men who are content to let a mob, such as is the usual constitution of our City Councils. A case in point is the refunding of the city debt. There does not appear any reason why this should have been attempted with greater difficulty than the negotiation of the new county loan, and yet the present Councils have had the subject before them since their organization without making a step of progress.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your family healthy and your path of duty clear by using more than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it."

For sale by Laughlin Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Wheeling, W. Va.

GARFIELD'S TRIUMPH.

A Manly Tribute from a Democratic Paper.

Cincinnati Enquirer yesterday.

"The candidacy of strong men in the Senatorial contest approached to the candidacy of one strong man with the people of his party behind him. It was largely the constituencies that nominated General Garfield for the United States Senate in Republican caucus last night. The people at home would not permit the nomination of any one else. The nomination of General Garfield by acclamation was a high personal compliment. It was a notable tribute to a strong individuality that has risen into historic importance from the ranks of the people. There were strong and eminent men in Ohio candidates for this Senatorship. There was Senator Mattison. He had been in the Senate for long enough to begin to make a mark. He had appeared to great advantage in that body. He had the friendship and support of the Administration. His abilities are shining. He is an advocate of great power. He is a man of high character, and his position outside of the Legislature. But even he saw that his candidacy was hopeless, and withdrew from the contest."

There was Judge Tolt. He had the sympathy of a large portion of the Republican party of the State. It was within the common knowledge that his honorable ambitions had been thwarted by men in his own party, and by methods open to objections. He had filled high positions with honor, and his abilities were not disputed. He had years and dignities and honors and friends and sympathy; but his candidacy was unavailing. Denison, an ex-governor, was an earnest and energetic candidate. His long service in the party, his associations about his name, his little avails against the candidate from Mentor. There were other candidates not without strength. General Garfield, therefore, did not obtain this nomination by accident, and the more credit a beaten foe deserves the more credit is added to the name of the conqueror. The triumph of General Garfield is a notable one because of the eminence of his opponents."

General Garfield has scarcely reached the age when the intellectual power is, on the average, mature. He was forty-eight years of age on the 19th of November. Though still comparatively young, he has been a member of Congress eight years, and the present Congress is the ninth in which he has sat as a member. He will have been eighteen years in the public service in one end of the Capitol when he moves over to the other. Garfield is Ohio born. Twenty years ago he graduated at Williams College. The few years he lived and studied at Williamstown, a gentle village of quiet beauty just over the edge of Massachusetts, did not alter the rural habits or change, save in the direction of improving them, the life which he began in Orange, Ohio. Young Garfield was twenty-five when he graduated, a late beginning, most boys would say. He worked his way through College as he has worked his way through life, and that process is necessarily somewhat slow. Three years after leaving College Garfield was a member of the Ohio Senate. He plunged at once into politics. The years about 1850 were full of politics, and he caught the spirit of the Western Republic. Something of a school teacher, something of a preacher, something of a soldier, something of a lawyer, General Garfield has, nevertheless, devoted practically his entire life to politics. He will move from the House to the Senate, and that is a large step. He will go to the more stately branch of the Congress thoroughly trained and equipped by long years of experience in public life which have been studiously employed.

That we understand to be the common law of American elections. The Supreme Court has laid down the law as it has been asserted in nearly every State of the Union. The Judges themselves are non-partisan. The Court has been recognized in Maine as free from partisanship. One of the Judges is, of the bench, a strong member of the Democratic party. Two others of the Judges, so far as is known, are not Republicans in the sense of being party men, and it is supposed voted the Fusion ticket. The Court was unanimous in its opinion, and that opinion will be accepted by the almost unanimous voice of the American people.

THE BESSEMER MONOPOLY.

Cognate Reasons Why the Tariff Should be Reduced on Steel Rails.

WHEELING, January 7, 1880.

Referring to the memorial of the Chicago Railroad Presidents for a reduction of duty on Bessemer Steel Rails and your comments thereon, we think there are particular reasons why such reduction should be made besides the ones given, that is—high prices. According to the Free Traders tariff duties always produce high prices, and if duties are reduced on Bessemer Steel Rails for this reason the argument is conclusive as to reducing duties on all imported goods. Advocates of Protection, however, claim that a tariff does not always cause higher prices, but does, in many cases, produce lower prices from the fact of increased competition; in fact produces as low prices as is desirable and consistent with such wages as will permit our workmen to subsist and rear and educate their families. Protectionists also claim that home competition not only produces prices sufficiently low, but also develops a high mechanical and industrial capacity, second to none, and of great value to the nation. Both of these results have, we think, followed our method of tariff, but not in the case of the Bessemer steel industry, and from reasons particular and not general. If we are correctly informed, all the important processes in making Bessemer steel are patented, and the patents owned by a few men without competition; in fact, produce as low prices as is desirable and consistent with such wages as will permit our workmen to subsist and rear and educate their families. Protectionists also claim that home competition not only produces prices sufficiently low, but also develops a high mechanical and industrial capacity, second to none, and of great value to the nation. Both of these results have, we think, followed our method of tariff, but not in the case of the Bessemer steel industry, and from reasons particular and not general. If we are correctly informed, all the important processes in making Bessemer steel are patented, and the patents owned by a few men without competition; in fact, produce as low prices as is desirable and consistent with such wages as will permit our workmen to subsist and rear and educate their families.

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Did Moses Have Horns?

Editorial Intelligencer.

Under this interrogatory in the INTELLIGENCER of last Monday appeared a short article from some one who signs himself "L. Gardiner."

"This gentleman has been reading in the Vulgate (a Latin translation of the Scriptures, and the only one that the Catholic Church receives as authentic.) In Exodus, 34th chapter, 29th verse, he meets with what he seems to regard a strange statement. The verse reads as follows in Latin:

"Compe decedendi Moses de monte Sinai, tenetibus tabulas testamenti et ignotat quod cornua esset facies."

The St. James translation of this verse reads as follows:

"And it came to pass when Moses came down from Mt. Sinai (with the two tables of testimony in Moses' hand, when he came down from the mountain) that Moses was not that the skin of his face shone while he talked with him."

Now as to the word Cornua, which in the Vulgate I refer to, was rendered horned. This is a correct translation of the word, and Gardiner is not the only man who has so understood it. Michael Angelo has a painting of Moses in the Vatican at Rome, and that eminent sculptor and painter has presented the great Law Giver with horns.

Among ancient classic writers, as well as in the Old Testament, the term horn was a symbol of strength, power and glory, brightness, rays, etc., e. g., "And his brightness was as the light; he had horns coming out of his head;" (Hab. 3rd chap., 4th verse), which signifies that there were radiant beams issuing from the hollow of his hands. I imagine that Gardiner knows as well as any one else how, or in what sense, cornua, as applied to the face of Moses, is to be taken. While there may be some people in the world who could be made to believe that "Moses' face bristled with horns," yet I don't think that Gardiner could be made to swallow such a story, even though it were endorsed by an infallible Pope.

My object in meddling in this affair is simply to raise a voice against Bishop Kain's intolerant and discourteous treatment of Gardiner's article in Monday's paper. It does not matter who the author may be. It is quite evident that he is a man of some scholarship, and it is not nothing for his discretion, and he is a shoemaker. Vice President Wilson was known once as the "Natick Cobbler," and yet he did not follow the Bishop's advice, and "stick to his last," but became first an eminent Senator, and afterwards filled the office of President of the United States. I have known some men who, even though shoemakers, could have been trusted with millions of dollars, and I have heard of a robed and mitred archbishop who brought shame upon himself and his office, and misery upon great numbers of confiding poor, by the way he disposed of their money.

Let a man stand on his merits, be he a stonebreaker or a soap boiler, or what not. What does it matter? It is the privilege of all men to "search the Scriptures," and to comment on them, if need be, in a manner to draw out information. The Bishop's church does not believe this doctrine, I know. There they are expected to go to his blind, and take second hand words for all men to "search the Scriptures," and in this age people read and think for themselves, and thus the world makes progress out of darkness into light.

To Gardiner's question as to whether the Vulgate is a translation from the Septuagint, we find that St. Jerome made his version from the Septuagint, but did not together ignore in his work the old or common Latin version. Hence the name Vulgate.

While it is admitted that Jerome is one of the most scholarly of the Latin fathers, yet for some reason or other, as Bishop Kain knows, he, in his commentaries, gives meanings to certain terms different from those given in his translation of the Bible. Credo.

DIED.

COHEN—Monday morning, January 5, 1880, at half past five o'clock, CHAS. A. COHEN, in the 23rd year of his age.

The funeral will take place Thursday morning, January 8, at half past ten o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 37 Virginia street, Island. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Greenwood.

PATENT ROCKERS,

Smoking Chairs, Camp Chairs, &c.

All sizes.

ZINK & MOREHEAD,

FURNITURE ROOMS.

FRANKLIN CORN. C. W. MAYHE.

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, MOULDINGS, &c.

Low rates. Call and see us. Office and mill, Twentieth street, East of Chapline.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—WEEKLY TIME.

B. & O. R. R.	A. M.	P. M.
W. & P. O. Div.	8:05	10:35
W. & P. O. Div.	8:40	11:10
Clev. & Pitt.	6:10	11:55
P. C. & S. L.	7:00	12:15

B. & O. R. R.	A. M.	P. M.
W. & P. O. Div.	12:30	3:45
W. & P. O. Div.	12:35	6:00
Clev. & Pitt.	12:35	6:00
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